ACADEMY OF MUSIC S. 15—Her Atonement.

BIJOU THEATRE S. 20—Hrown's in Town.

BROADWAY THEATRE—S. 15—The Three Dragoons.

CASINO-S—La Belle Heien.

DALY'S THEATRE—II—Lecture, "Hawaiian Islands"

7.45—The Great Ruby.

EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cin 5—The Great Ruby.
MUSEE—Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cine tograph.

E THEATRE S.20 Lord and Ledy Algy.

AVENUE THEATRE S.10 A Runaway Girl.

EENTH STREET THEATRE S.A Romance

GARDEN THEATRE S.15 The Christian.
GARRICK THEATRE S.10 Zaza
GRAND OFFIRA HOUSE S. Hotel Topsy Turvy.
HARLEM OFFIRA HOUSE S.15 The Liars.
HARLEM OFFIRA HOUSE S.15 The Liars.
Griffith DECEMBER OF THEATRE S.15 Hev. Griffith

IRVING PLACE THEATRE S Freiwild. KEITH'S Noon to 11 p. m.—Continuous performance.

KOSTER & HIAL'S S.15 Vaudeville.

KNR KERBOCKER THEATRE S.20 Nathan Hale.

LYCEL M THEATRE S.30 Trelawny of the Wells.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE S.30 Because She Level Him So. METROPOLITAN NO. 128 Huguenots.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE S Les Huguenots.
MURRAY HILL THEATHE 2 S.15 His Wife's Father PASTOR'S -12:30 to 11 - Continuous performance, RAM T. JACK'S THEATRE -2 - S. The Female Students, WALLACK'S -8:30 - At the White Horse Tavern.

Index to Advertisements.

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Page	(807.1	Page Col.
Auc. Sales. Real Es le Amusements Businers Chances   Businers Chances   Bankers & Brokers   Board and Rooms   Country Heard   Dancing Schools   Divident Notice   Dom Sits Wanned   Dressmaning   Excursions   Excursions   Excursions   Financial Elections   Financial Meetings   Financial Meetings   Financial	6 Instruction 5 0 Marriages & 4 Orean Steam 5 Proposals 4 Railroads 1 Real Estate 6 Reductions Not 6 School Agene 6-7 Special Notic 4 Steamboats 6 Strange 1 Ten hers 6 Tethnee Sub 5 0 Work Wante	Treaths   7

# New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, PEBRUARY 20, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN,—National party newspapers in Paris severely criticise President Loubet, but the election is generally satisfactory.

Three hundred Chinese were killed in a fight with Russians at Talien-Wan, the trouble ariswith Russians at Talien-Wan, the trouble arising, it is said, over the payment of taxes.

Robert P. Pourer starts for Berlin to-day, and it is supposed that his mission is connected with German discrimination against American products.

Rioting in the streets of Paris continued, but the disorders were checked by the police.

The rebel trenches near Manila were bombarded by the Buffalo, the insurgents are reported to be massing for an attack.

Passengers from the steamer Payoria were landed on the Azeres Islands.

It was reported from Berlin that Germany and the United States had made protests to each other regarding Samoa.

DOMESTIC.—The Joint High Commission is expected to adjourn for several months without reaching any agreement on the matters before it.—Statistics of the Treasury Department show that despite discriminating duties, exports from this country to Canada are steadily increasing.—The War Department made a special plea for the passage of the Hull Army bill by the present Congress.—The official statement of the expenses of the Alaska relief expedition was made public with reports of officers showing the actual conditions in the Klendike region.—The National Council of Women ended the triangulal session in Washington.—Governor Rosesvelt denies that he has advised changes in the Police Department bill.—Important proposed changes in the National Basebail League playing rules are made public.—Secretary Hitche eck arrived in Washington and will probably assume office. made public Secretary Hillelice & art in Washington and will prohably assume office to-day. A Great Northern Britroad train was wreeked near Spokene, and three trainment were hurt. — Miller won the six-day bloycle at San Francisco.

race at San Francisco.

CITY.—The Army transport Shieldan started on her voyage to Manila. —— Four belated ocean liners came into port. —— Francisco Garcia taiked of the plans of the American syndicate now forming to control Cuban to bacco. —— It was accounted that the Press Club would give a dinner for Chaubecy M. Depew at the clubbouse on a day to be named later. —— McCreery, at the close of the billitard tournament on Saturday, challenged the winner, Mullen, to a match for \$10,000 a side, —— The Central Labor Union, had a stormy sesting the Central Labor Union, had a stormy sesting the central Labor Union, had a stormy sesting the control Labor Union, had a stormy sesting the central Labor Union, had a stormy seed the central Labor Union, had a stormy seed the central Labor Union, had a stormy seed the control of the central Labor Union, had a stormy seed the control of the central Labor Union, had a stormy seed the control of the central Labor Union, had a stormy seed the central Labor Union, had a stormy seed the central Labor Union, had a stormy seed the central to the Central Labor Union, had a stormy ses-

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday, Highest, 44 degrees; lowest, 36 degrees; aver-age, 304, degrees.

# AN OPPRESSIVE RULING.

It would be interesting to know the real motives which have inspired the recent Treasury Department ruling prohibiting the importation by mail of all dutiable articles except books If it is not a case of express companies going into politics, it would be well to give the pub-He some explanation which would satisfy them of the necessity for this oppressive restriction

on their commerce. A large volume of petty business across th Atlantic has long been done through the mails The Postoffice is a great and almost essential convenience for travellers having small parcels to send home. Anybody who ever tried to send an express package in a Continental city and spent a half-hour filling out and signing endless blanks will appreciate the kindness of the Treasury clerk who says he may not hereafter drop a box of handkerchiefs or a pair of gloves in a mail box and send them without trouble for 5 or 10 cents to a friend at home. The American art student who wanted a package of photographs which can be bought so cheaply in Paris or Rome could order them by letter and receive them by post. Now they must come by express at an expense utterly out of proportion to their value or size. Domestic express rates on small packages are exorbitant, but rates between the United States and Europe are almost prohibitive for the little things that naturally go into the mail box in domestic as well as foreign intercourse. Now, instead of sending an article that perhaps costs \$1 abroad for 5 cents people are to be compelled to pay possibly 50 cents for transportation. Add to this the daty, which is the same in both cases, and the cost of the article in New-York is made utterly unreasonable. With express charges disproportionately high for small articles, there is no sense in the Government depriving its citizens of their one chance to obtain trifles without paying more than they are

It will probably be said that this regulation is made to facilitate the collection of duties. Perhaps some goods escape the appraiser in the mails, but it is much to be doubted if the additional revenue to be obtained by sending everything through the Custom House will at all compensate for the annoyance it will cause. Customs officers are already employed to inspect the mails. The importation of books by mail is still permitted. Why cannot the inspectors examine other things as well? Nondutiable packages are allowed in the mail, yet they must be overlooked to see that they are just as well as the dutiable goods smuggled card to a person telling him to call on the inspector and show and pay duty on a package up all the petty traffic between Europe and this country, to compel a seeker for photographs to ranged the original conditions of disaster is the go to an agent and pay a high price for an un- real culprit. satisfactory selection from a limited stock, the

meet the wants of the people, not to thwart

FUNDAMENTAL FACTS.

Having long en lured with extreme forbearance evils which finally became insupportable the United States accepted an unwelcome ap peal to arms. We did not and could not foresee all the consequences of war. What we were bound to strive for was an overwhelming victory in the shortest possible time. That we obtained. It left the Philippines at our disposal.

Then came the question what we should do with them. If Spain had possessed the power to rule them well, or even retained the power to rule them badly, we might have left them under her sovereignty, without reproach in the former case and with some show of justification in the latter. But if we had left Spain the title she could not have kept the title long, or anything except the title for a moment. She would have had to surrender the title to another Power, which would have been the signal for a general war for the possession or partition of the islands; or abandon them to anarthy, which would have led to the same result. The United States, having already won the appeal to the final tribunal, was able to take posession of the islands at the cost not of an international war, but at the worst only of a native insurrection. No other nation in the world was able to do that. We have done it. and if we had done it at the right time even the insurrection might have been avoided.

Our course thus far, therefore, has saved the world, including the Philippine Islands, from stupendous evils. By taking that course we have already incurred some suffering. By adhering to it we shall suffer more. How much lent raiding of the dholes, the automata-like more we do not know. We may escape most of following of sheep after the bell-wether, the he troubles which it is wise to expect, but we cannot escape the responsibility laid upon us by the course of events which we did not order.

Duty is seldow easy, and often it is doubly hard because it is not clearly revealed. If in this case there is ground for apprehension there is no room for perplexity. But we do not concede that we are confronted with any problem which the National experience and the National character do not justify us in expecting to solve rapidly and expertly. That is not the test of obligation, but assuredly it is an encouragement to faithfulness.

#### VERSAILLES.

The meeting of the National Assembly of France on Saturday involved one dramatic and remaintle feature for the like of which we should have to seek far and wide. It was not the composition of the gathering, august as it was. Neither was it the purport of it, though that was impressive in a high degree. Neither was it any consideration of issues of national weal bly's decision. No, but it was simply the iden- grading and more subversive of man's best or woe, which were hanging upon the Assemtity of the place in which the Assembly met, with its unmatched associations. For while it is often said that Paris is France there is secreely a city or town in Europe that more fully epitomizes the history of its country and that is more rich in national memories than Under the Bourbon Kings Versailles was the

eapital of France and the seat of the Court. It was, indeed, partly that fact that exasperated the mob of Paris against the Bourbons and precipitated the furies of the Revolution. In city, foolishness, madness of the passion-led the prologue to that mighty tragedy Versailles or panic-driven mob. and the road between Versailles and Paris occupied the centre of the scene. Why the Trianon anything that fends to the formation of mobs escaped the destroying mania of the mob is one is a menace and a curse. To facilitate volunof the unanswered problems of history. One tary and orderly association is to serve the intile would have left not one stone upon another | women together into herds and to drive them | two weeks. at Versailles. But they did, and they left the as herds are driven is a monstrous wrong. If palace substantially intact, though they filled it it shall not lead to some collective horror, it expel. Neither Convention nor Directory could for debasement upon each individual. That, in Francisco, contrasts unusually with the com-Bonaparte made an effort to restore its glories ing. There is no more revolting spectacle in steamers and their advices has been one cause, place of residence for a short time. But he at the terminals of the elevated railroads and abroad. But rarely, if ever, has there been so restored Bourbons shunned it as a pesthouse, formed for the time into snarling, struggling and unless far greater changes occur in mer-But it contained too many memories of their tions receive a fincture of bestiality which time nothing seems likely to cause disturbance for brother, Louis XIV, to be an abode for them, will never remove. The glaring eyes, the sav-But their cousin, son of Philippe Egalité, was agely grinning teeth, the elinched fists, the not so squeamish, or was more practical and flerce rushings, crowdings, tramplings, in which though presumably the receipts have been only tactful. He dedicated the palace to All the courtesy and decency are alike ignored, all be- deferred until the course of normal business has Glories of France, and made of it a sort of Pan-speak beyond a doubt a brutalization of the been fully restored. theon. The vast wall-spaces were filled with acres of paintings representing scenes in French history. But in doing so he compassed his own ruin. For while he commemorated the glories of Henry IV and Louis XIV, it was inextiable that the bulk of the paintings should celebrate the achievements of the First Empire. It was a graceful thing to do. So was the bringing home of the body of Bonaparte. But It led straight to the Napoleonic revival, to the Revolution of 1848, to the election of the scheming Prince-President, and to the Coup d'Etat. Had not Louis Philippe made Versailles a museum of All the Glories of France William of Prussin might never have been crowned German Emperor in its Hall of Mirrors.

It is in that place, associated with the ancient splendors of France, and dedicated to All Her Glories, yet the scene of the greatest humillation she ever suffered in all her history, that the German Emperor was chosen, and where erty, which they are using for their own prithe Grand Monarch reigned and ruled. In that simple fact is sounded such an epic note as is seldom elsewhere heard in our times.

# DEFECTIVE FLUES, ETC.

Occasionally the collapse of a building in process of construction produces a state of public feeling which virtually compels an inquiry, and at long intervals some one is actually punished for the consequences of ignorance or negligence or fraud. But on the other hand proofs of similar, perhaps of equal, guilt are constantly coming to light which lead to no attempt to hold any one responsible. Every period of unusually low temperatures, for example, witnesses a mulnot dutiable. The dutiable goods honestly im- tiplication of fires, and the one just passed is ported through the Postoffice can be dealt with | believed to have broken the record in this respect, for the reason that the cold was exinto the mail. It is as easy to drop an official traordinarily intense and prolonged. At such a amount, and large in only three of the truststime the occupant of a house naturally wants his furnace and grates to do their best, and acts of gloves or a roll of photographs addressed to accordingly. If his chimneys and flues are him as to send him a similar notice concerning properly constructed, he is made comfortable book. The only sufferer from such consulta- without danger. If folly or carelessness or tion of the comfort of the public would be, so cheating entered into their construction, he is far as is apparent, the expressman. Natural- likely to set his house on fire, and is fortunate ly, he would like to get a lot of 50-cent pieces | If he escapes with a mere loss of money. But for doing what this and other Governments | the strange thing is that in such cases the sufdo for a few cents. If the object is to break ferer is commonly considered to be the only person at fault, whereas the builder who ar-

Of course, it is true that everybody, knowing measure will doubtless be effective. But the that a vast amount of dishonest work is going people whose business and social convenience on all the time in the building trades, ought to are thus interfered with beyond all measure of be cautious for his own sake, and not send a their money loss would seem to be entitled to great fire roaring up an unproved chimney. some consideration. Our foreign as well as our | But what an outrage it is that the presumption

domestic postal service should be managed to is in favor of danger rather than of safety, and that the only person who gets into trouble because of a defective flue is the person who is burned out! In most cases a fire so communicated is primarily the work of some scoundrel who knew when the house was building that he was putting the lives and property of its future occupants in peril, and was willing to do so for the sake of a few dollars. Every now and then repairers find a wooden beam running under a hearth or actually through a chimney, but nothing is ever done to the knave or foo who put it there, and who ought to be in jail. There must be hundreds of men in New-York. there are probably thousands, who are well aware at this moment of just such things done under their eyes, if not by their orders or their hands, and who have good reason to expect from day to day to hear of disastrous conse-We wonder if they are comfortable in mind when they think of the matter. sumably most of them are, inasmuch as they

were capable of the original sin. This business of dishonest building has always seemed to us to be worthy of much closer attention than it receives. Society claims condderable credit for its stern dealing with far smaller offences, and many a reformer is eloquent in less important causes. If every victim of a defective flue would resolutely pursue the man who wronged him, we might soon see a wicked evil abated.

### THE ETHICS OF THE MOB.

There are few more interesting phenomena in natural history than those arising from or associated with gregariousness. They have be come in many cases the dominant characteristics of animal life. The swarming of bees, the mad migration of the lemmings, the trucuordered flight of cranes and wild goese, are equally familiar and significant examples. In many cases the gregarious firstinct serves a beneficent purpose. In others it may have most mischlevous results. If the bell-wether leap over an obstacle in the path every other member of the flock will make a similar leap, even though the obstacle be removed before they reach it. That is a harmless performance. But exactly the same unreasoning impulse sends the lemmings to death, and, before they were exterminated, drove the bison into their do bees and cranes and wolves of the pack, that good is gained from gregarious habits.

"Man," said Montesquieu, "is a social race. animal." And beyond question the progress of mankind in civilization is chiefly due to that very fact. It is among settled communities, not among solitary nomads, that the highest cultare and beneficence are attained. Nevertheless, it is equally true that nothing is more deness. An ordered army marches to victory, and not only triumphs collectively, but, through its discipline and reasonable concord, elevates and improves each individual member. A mob, on the contrary, rushes to mischief and to ruin, and debases to brutality each individual member of it. The solitary malefactor may commit great crimes, and the individual fool may act with folly; but neither will ever rival the worse than bestial wickedness, vileness, cru-

It is no exaggeration, therefore, to say that multitude that must make its mark for evil upon our whole social constitution. It may be said, advisedly and confidently, that the decline in popular manners which is so much defestations of selfishness, boorishness and inhuthe degradation that a large share of the public sound as a cocoanut. Is daily forced to undergo in the process of get-

ting home from business and from work. The rule is a simple one. Treat people like these transportation companies, or some of them, are systematically and intentionally vate gain.

# MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Not even the stock market could treat the blizzard with indifference, and yet so unerring were the signs noted a week ago that not much "He that sells what isn't his'n," down to the rule that after an attack, if the market closes three successive weeks at practically the same figures and near the top, a rise is likely. After closing three weeks at an average of \$72.20, \$72.16 and \$72.04 for the most active railroad stocks, the market rose \$1.33 last week, and the trust stocks rose \$2.71 a share, some persons having stayed too long. Sales were of fair Tobacco, Sugar and Steel, in all 409,000 shares while nine railroad stocks recorded sales of 1.663.000, all advancing, as did most of the 180 other shares quoted, with aggregate sales of 1,400,000. Part of the gain was due to better demand for anthracite coal and to better conditions in other respects in that important

The earnings of railroads hold up remarkably well, in view of the widespread storms, and the January returns thus far show a larger gain than in any month of last year compared with 1892. With gross earnings now reported on four-fifths of the total mileage in the country, the aggregate for 1808 is the largest ever reported for any year, which is only in part due to the heavy movement of grain for export. A point by many overlooked is that the wholly unprecedented consumption of pig iron in manu-

mines to furnaces, and then a heavy movement from furnaces of finished products to points of export. Much attention is called to the small decrease in the output of furnaces during January, but the temporary stoppage of a few for repairs or new machinery is at this season not important when other concerns are about to join the producing force; and meanwhile the evidence of actual consumption, exceeding by about forty thousand tons in January the greatest output yet reported, creates not a little apprehension of scarcity in some grades. The demand last week included some heavy contracts for rails deliverable in the second half of the year, and also for 40,000 tons of plate at Chicago, mainly for car and railway works. The rise in prices of pig iron has continued, though not exceeding about 4 per cent since January 1, and the apparent consumption was over 1,100,000 tons in January and about 1,008,000 in December. The great activity which continues in cotton

goods, with frequent advances in quotations, is evidently due in considerable measure to the peculiar shrinkage in the receipts of raw material from the plantations. A short time ago the receipts since September 1 had so far exceeded those of the last or any other year that none expected the gain would be lost, and yet on Friday night the quantity which had come into sight since the crop year began was only 9.104,119 bales, against 9.175,681 to the same date last year, having been only 278,645 bales during the month of February, against 603,960 last year. The takings of Northern spinners were also smaller in the earlier weeks of February, declining 42,000 bales for this month. It is noted that the exports still continue larger than last year, amounting to about 68,000 bales in February thus far, although Mr. Ellison's report shows that British and Continental mill stocks had again increased, and were 889,000 bales on February 1, against 582,000 a year ago. How far receipts of cotton from plantations have been kept back for a short time by the storms is yet a matter of conjecture. But there is no abatement in the demand for goods. which warrants a somewhat more confident feeling in goods and material markets.

The wool market has been quite unequal with good sales and prices fairly maintained for quarter and half blood and selections used in worsted manufacture and in cheviots, while the demand for fleeces is not active and the scattering quotations given appear to indicate some weakness. The fact that the supplies of wool still held by manufacturers are very large ruinous stampedes. It is only when each mem- in some grades is becoming better appreciated, ber of the host maintains its individuality, as and with it goes much uncertainty in the demand for some large classes of goods, so that while some favorites have advanced other im-The same rule exactly applies to the human pertant qualities are weaker. The wintry weather has done much to help both clothiers and manufacturers, and, in spite of hesitation, there is on the whole a better feeling and outlook. In boots and shoes trading is also deckledly more active, although shipments are not yet as large in February as in four of the last seven years, and the stronger tone in leather and hides still hinders transactions

The official returns published last week showed that the exports of wheat and flour to the end of January were over 149,000,000 bushels in seven months, against 136:000,000 in the previous year, and returns for three weeks of February have been from both coasts, flour inciuded, about 15,820,689 bushels, against 10. 887,283 last year. With allowance for a little lapping over, the accounts still justify hopeful expectations for the rest of the crop year. The Western receipts continue to surpass those of corresponding weeks last year in spite of all the customary accounts of injury to grain and rapidly diminishing supplies, and the price has ngain risen 1% cents in answer to demand for export. The outgo of corn has not been so well sustained this month as in January, but, includwould imagine that the annihilators of the Bas- terests of the community. To force men and ing meal, exports have been 4,807,325 bushels in

The arrival of \$823.658 gold from Europe, with the announcement that another consignment of with haunting memories which time can never | will assuredly have its influence for evil and \$1,000,000 has started from Sydney for San determine just what to do with the place, all seriousness, is what it is now actually doby refurnishing some of the apartments and the filth-sodden slums of the city than is to be and it is still supposed that considerable settlecultivating the gardens. He even made it a seen every evening at the Brooklyn Bridge and ments have to be made on stocks returned from could not make blusself feel at home there. The | trolley-lines, where men and women are transbrutes, and where their characters and dispost- chandise exports than have yet been indicated of the Government revenue for some days,

> The Dreyfus case has lengthened the roll of inmates in the Paris insane asylums, twentyfive patients afflicted with Dreyfus mania havplored, the lack of courtesy toward women and ling been admitted to one of them during the of respect for age, the wife-beating and the Zola trial. It has become a recognized cause of cruelty to children that are so often reported mental disorder not only in the capital but in in police courts, and innumerable other mani- a moderated degree throughout the country, a novel feature of the case being that Dreyfus manity, are due largely to the mob-training and himself is perfectly immune, with a head as

> A year or so back Tammany regarded the Manhattan Elevated Railroad as all that was brutes and they will become like brutes. And true and good and beautiful, and an undertion. And now!

treating men and women even worse than | Don Carlos is not reconciled to the results of brutes, through sheer, niggardly selfishness, the war nor the terms of the Treaty of Peace The men who manage the Brooklyn Bridge and prints in his newspaper organ in Spain in-French Presidents are elected. The original and the elevated road of which the Bridge is structions to his followers not to attend the Constitution of the republic made Versailles the now a part would not permit their carriage sersion of the Cortes when the latter is to be executive and legislative capital of France. In horses to be jostled and crowded as they com- discussed and of course and perforce confirmed. pel men and women to be, nor to be kept stand- When the Don comes into power he will proband Parliament were seated in Paris. But Ver- ing unsheltered in the cold, as the patrons of abiv think that his nobility obliges him to fight that road are kept; nor to be stabled in so the whole war over again, but the most sensible Assembly. The President receives his title in filthy a den as the sole waiting-room provided thing he can do is to turn himself loose against the old home of Louis Capet. The Chief of at the Bridge terminal. And yet they are treat-State of the Third Republic is chosen where ing the public thus on that public's own prop- mills. If he puts energy enough into the work him, and that has never been shown to be much.

> Baron Bülow has just declared in the Reichs tag, referring to the war, its antecedents and consequences, that our political attitude offered no occasion for objection from the point of view of reasonable politics. Although the Agrarians, sympathy was expended on those who were who are the aristocratic land-owning and landcaught short by the upward movement. It is holding class, are irreconcilable, finding in us a curious how Wall Street has to learn its old | competitor in the production of foodstuffs able maxims over again, from Drew's warning about | to undersell them in their own and all other markets, we shall, nevertheless, in all likelihood be able to get along with the empire quite comfortably. It will have to learn that our eco nomic legislation is necessarily based on a consideration of our own interests rather than those of our neighbors. It has, however, no design to injure them, and we should scorn to criticise or contemn any similar measures of their own. The Agrarians and their ailies would like to force a situation inviting commercial reprisals, but the good sense of the empire stands in the way of that, and bids fair to be

> > Some negroes who imitated the white practice of lynching in South Carolina having been properly punished by sentence to life imprisonment, it may now be expected that future white lynchers will be subjected to nominal fines.

Correctly oriented, Aguinaldo is nothing but a public disturber, standing between his people and the relief and protection they have vainly sought for a century. If he is brought to this country, which is the cheapest way of keeping him out of mischief, he should leave his past behind him, begin 'ife over again, and grow up with a country which will not call on him for any revolutionary or insurrectionary sacrifacture means a great traffic from ore and coal fices. Here he can beat his sword into a plough-

share and his spear into a pruning-hook if he likes, or, otherwise, hang them up as mementos. But he will find no practical use for them. States of this pattern can be saved without them and in spite of them.

PERSONAL.

Major O. L. Pruden, the assistant secretary to the President, bears a striking resemblance to Mr. Mc-Kinley, a likeness heightened by the high hat and frockcoat he always wears. Consequently the pro-fessional guides of the capital frequently point him out as the Chief Executive.

Archibald Little, the British Consul at Ichang. the Yang-tse-Klang, recently republished by the Scribners, will arrive in New-York during this month, on his way from England to China. He is to lecture before the Beacon Club, of Boston, early in March. He is accompanied by his wife, for-merly Miss Bewick, who is the author of a num-ber of novels and other works, and was a prime ber of novels and other works, and was a prime mover in originating the Anti-Foot-Binding Society

General Str Arthur Cotton is one of the oldest soldiers of Great Britain, being in his ninety-sixth year. On four different occusions his medical advisers told him he had not a week to live, and sixty-four years ago, when serving in Persta, his grave was dug in readiness for his occupation.

The new Public Library of Eric, Penn., said to be the finest institution of its kind in Northwestern monles on Thursony. During the exercises a letter was read from Andrew Carnegle, inclosing a check for £5.00 for the library fund. This is his zecond donation to the library project, the former gift being \$1,000.

Colonel William J. Bryan will speak at the banquet of the Jefferson Club, of Milwaukes, on April 13.

Paderewski daily goes through a regular set of gymnastics for the purpose of strengthening his arms and hands. He employs for this an apparatus which he designed himself, and of which he carefully guards the secret.

Henry D. Lloyd, of Chicago, is lecturing in Australia, and he is thinking of writing a book on the Socialistic tendencies of that country. Dr. Nansen is building himself a handsome house,

and it is believed that he has decided not to go on any more expeditions. Sir Henry Hawkins, the great English criminal judge, has taken the title of Lord Brampton.

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Mr. Tollemache tells in "The Spectator" the following story of a little girl, which he had, he says, ly one remove, from her own father: child once went in great distress to her mother, saying that she had committed a sin which could never be forgiven and which was too bad to be repeated. By dint of a little coaxing she was induced to make a full confession, which was in this wise: "I felt so sorry for poor Satan and wanted to give him a little comfort. So I got a glass of cold water and poured it down a little hole in the kitchen floor."

Character and Reputation.—"Certainly you won't pretend that going to the church sewing circle every meeting makes a woman good;" "No, but it kee'ss her from being talked about."

"The Chicago Chronicle" tells of a bright boy who is fond of hearing stories about authors. He has dubbed Rudyard Kipling the greatest storyteller in the world. His mother is very proud of his literary accomplishments and frequently calls him away from his play when she is entertaining callers to have him comment on Kipling. Not long ago the little fellow began the study of the catechism, and so interested did he become that he almost forgot his literary knowledge. One day his mother called him into the reception-room, where three indy friends smiled at him sweetly, and said; Who is the greatest story-teller in the world?"

I don't know," replied the lad. "Oh, yes, you do. Now, tell me, who is the greatest story-teller in the world?" smiling and lancing at the callers beneath her dark lashes. "Adam," he said stoutly.

His mother corrected him and showed him so plainly that he had made a mistake, impressing the idea so firmly upon his mind that the next day Sunday-school, when he was asked who was promptly and unhesitatingly replied: "Rudyard Kipling." HOW THE PAPER'S MADE.

A youth from the hurly-barly street
Jams himself in a passenger lift;
And they shoot him stories high, to meet
Another, who bendath e'er a drift
Of copy. Who smokes and softly swears
As some one's poem he idly tears,
Or chuckles with mirth sardonic;
He calls to Barrett and Jones and Flynn,
Brown and the one who has just come in,
And in the language, terse and laconic,
Assigns them all
To city hall,

State house, central, game or bout,
Sermon, horse race, boat race, club,
Lecture, banquet, ball or rout,
Write the news and not flub-dub,"
He adds at parting. So on his "run"
times each reporter undismayed.
The chase for copy has now begun,
And that's the way the paper's made.

And that's the way the paper's made.

Over a desk, in another nook,
Pallid pessimist pushes a pen,
Solemn as Poe's luguirious rook,
He writes a leader on "Public Men."
The telegraph chopper pastes and snips,
Reading one line to ten he skips,
With pipe in red eruption—
And steadily up the copy goes
To the type machines, in stately rows—
A hot screed on "Corruption,"
A song of cheer,
A puff of heer,
Bit of scandal in high life,
Interview with Gottherocks,
Story of devoted wife,
Paragraph on Jerry's socks—
The milis go grinding. The "make-up" comes,
Growling because he learned the trade;
But he sorts the slugs with nimble thumbs,
And that's the way the paper's made.

And that's the way the paper's minde.

A rush and a roar is heard below,
Where the hurried presses clang and clash,
Throwing off twenty thousand or so
Each hour they run, while the newsies dash
Adown the street with something to sell
That's advertised best by a newsie's yell—
"Paper, sir? Latest edition"—
And pat, pat, fail the folded sheets,
Ready for sale on the crowded streets,
And cach with a special mission,
Away they go,
Like flakes of snow,
To meet in the throbbling crowd:
Eager each to scan the news,
Toiler grim or magnate proud,
On a level all peruse
Politics, crime, society "stuff"
Fact and folly and pasquinade,

On a level all prosperime.

Pointles, crime, society "stuff,"
Fact and folly and pasquinade,
While the presses struggle to print enough,
And that's the way the paper's made.

-(Richard F. Steele, A Missouri man in Dawson City writes home

thus: "Business of all kinds is very dull here now. In the summer and fall I charged \$19 an hour for a team and man, and was kept very busy. But expenses are very high. I paid drivers \$10 a day and gave them their dinner. Board, without room, is \$25 a week; this is the cheapest. Bread is 25 cents a loaf, pies 75 cents each. I pay \$50 a month for a cabin. Hay and oats are \$500 a ton. Twenty dollars to get a team shod. Flour is \$8 a sack, and sugar is 75 cents a pound. There is a scarcity of sugar now; the standard price is 30 cents."

An Instance—"Isn't It peculiar how some men can feel proud of their misfortunes."

"Yes I know one man who went around bragging until he became a positive nuisance just because his wife had presented him with twins."—(Indianapolis Journal.

Here are some recent news paragraphs from "The Billville (Ga.) News";

We have seven crates of fresh poetry on hand, which we will dispose of cheap, for cash.
"We are not worrying about the weather. We

know that spring will be here about the middle of August. Time brings its revenges. The Sheriff sold us

out, bought the paper in himself, ran it for three weeks, lost all his money in it, kissed his motherin-law goodby and resigned by blowing his head off. 'We understand that we are to be court-martialled for selling the Billville regiment mules for hecf. We don't see why the Government should kick if the mules didn't.

"The Government has demanded our resignation as Army chaplain, and all because we insisted on singing all the time, and taking up a collection after each hymn."

one of the wealthy women on the South Side traches a Sunday-school class composed of street urchins. She lost an Angora kitten last week, and on Sunday told her class she would give a reward to any boy who could find it. The next day a small, red-headed boy rang the front door bell and was ushered into the presence of the Sunday-school teacher. The boy carried a dirty bundle done up in a piece of burlap. "Hereth thoo thitten," he said, holding out the parcel. The woman did not understand the tongue-tied remark, and drew back from the unitdy bundle. "My child, I don't know what you are taking about," said she, in a tone of offended dignity. "Hereth thoo thitten, I thaw him thkippin up the threet," replied the boy. "I don't understand you," declared the woman. "Don't try to give me that horrid-looking bundle, for I don't want it." The boy gave her one keen look. Then he seemed to be carefully framing up a sentence. "Hereth thoo tam old tat." he said; "the thratched me, and I want the money."—(Chicago Inter Ocean.

### MUSICAL COMMENT.

MR. PAUR'S LAST CONCERT-RECENT DO-INGS AT THE OPERA-THE CASE OF MISS ADAMS-WHY NOT A MOZART CYCLE?-LAST

NIGHT'S CONCERT.

At his fourth symphony concert in Carnegie Hall

last Saturday night Mr. Paur had the help of

Mme. Schumann-Heink, who has become as popu-

lar a figure in our concert-rooms as in the opera house. The circumstance added much to the enjoyment of the occasion, for though the orchestra played with something closely approaching brilllancy all evening the audience nevertheless found its greatest delight in listening to the vocal num. bers. These were an air from Bruch's "Achilleus," two songs with planoforte accompaniment and viola obbligato ("Gestillra Schnaucht" and "Gelst-Helies Wiegenfled"), by Brahms op. 21, and Schubert's "Gretchen am Spinnrade." Despite the fact that it required all of the singer's fine voice and beautiful art to make the Bruch air interesting tha audience made a frantic effort to secure an additional number, but in vain. After the songs, to which Mr. Paur played most admirable planeforte accompaniments, the demonstrations of and desire were renewed and met with their reward, two other songs being added to the list-Branms's "Supplische Ode" and Schubert's "Rast. The songs were not all sung with the artistic finish which compelled admiration in the Brahms selections, but they were given with that generous expenditure of a glorious voice and that whole-hearted devotion which have won for Mme. Schumann-Heink as warm a place in the affections of the New-York public as has been occupied by any singer heard here for decades. Still it is to be hoped that she will not permit her liberal impulses and popular applause to lead her into the error of forcing her voice. Her singing shows a decided tendancy in that direction, which is the more deplorable since it is wholly unnecessary. Her yould re-sources are so wondrously ample that she need never think of straining them, and every ounce of undue pressure which she applies mars the quality of her tones, especially in the rich and luscious low register of her voice.

mirers of that composer's music, were new to the concert-rooms of New-York. The lovers of lofty music in last Saturday's audience must have felt beho'den to Mr. Paur for the privilege of hearing them. The obbligato part of the second, cradle song of the Virgin Mary, the words of which were paraphrased from the Spanish of Lope de Vega by the German poet Geibel, is based on the old German Christmas song, "Joseph, lieber Joseph mein," which, in a setting by Calvisius, has been made popular by the Musical Art Society, There is a marvellous tenderness in Brahms's music, the alto of the obbligato instrument twining about the rich melody of Brahms most caressingly. Mr. Nahan Franko's performance may have been thought a little too assertive, but it was pardonable ambition on his part to make the ovely tone of his superb viola vie with the sumptious voice of Mme. Schumann-Heink, and he certainly produced better effects in this song than he did in the first, when the manner in which he dragged the tempo and slighted the rhythm several times called out the disapproval of Mr. Paur, who played an ideal planoforte accompaniment. The orchestral numbers of the programme were the overture to "Egmont," Mr. MacDowell's fascinating set of musical miniatures, the suite minor, op. 42, and that other suite by Goldmark which parades under the name of a symphony, with the added descriptive title, "Rustic Wed-

The songs by Brahms, though known to the ad-

The listlessness with which a small audience listened to the performance of "Faust" at the Met-ropolitan Opera House last Saturday evening served to show to what a height Mr. Gray has screwed up the expectations and demands of New-York's opera lovers. There is no question as to the popularity of Gounod's opera, but the people of New-York want to hear the best of Mr. Grau's singers in it, and are decidedly intolerant of any upon young singers like Miss Suzanne Adams that the hopes of the future of opera rest. One of the most cogent arguments brought forward in behalf of the maintenance of the management of the opera in the bands of the stockholders of the Opera House, as against the present system, was that it promised to lead to a permanent establishment, which would make possible the education and training of young singers, and thus lead to a gradual emancipation of the institution from the domi-nation of a few supremely great artists. Under such a regime Miss Adams would be a treasure to be most jealously safeguarded. She has a beautiful voice and enviable artistic accomplishments. Such gifts and graces should be cherished and encouraged. The pitiful element in her case, however, is her too obvious lack of temperament and adaptability to the dramatic stage. The people might put up with amateurishness and conventionalism, but they are impatient of indifference to dramatic requirements. Time was, as Mme. Earnes said in an interesting interview published in yesterlay's "Sun," when audiences did not ask of a prima donna that she should act as well as sing; but they do ask it now (especially in operas that are real dramas and not mere stalking-horses for pretty tunes), and aspirants for the rich rewards that an operatio carest brings must pay tribute to the spirit of the times if they wish to be successful. How much good acting and expressive singing, as contradistinguished from mere pretty warbling, can do toward vitalizing the operas which have sunk in popular affection was demonstrated by Mme. Sembrich on Saturday afternoon, when she again warmed the hearts of an audience toward "La

The commentators on the season's doings at the Metropolitan who are trying to persuade them-selves and their readers that the extraordinary demonstration of interest in the unabridged Nibelung dramas was a mere fad are forgetful of several significant facts-first, that the demonstration was the outcome of more than a decade of education in the Wagnerian drama; second, that a large element of the opera-going public has grown up since Wagner came into vogue off the phrase may be pardones), and, therefore, find his manner much nearer their tastes and comprehension than Bel-lini's. Rossini's or Donizetti's they begin where the preceding generation left off, and their education must be conducted on retrogressive lines; third, no fad could have called out so much patience, so much endurance and such rapt attention as marked the conduct of the audiences gathered together at the extra representations. The wisdom of unabbreviated and unexpurgated performances of the Nibelung dramas is not under discussion now, but the facts in the case ought neither to be blinked or misstated. It is possible to deplore excessive devotion to the works of Wagner and yet recognize the power for good possessed by that devotion. One result ought to be not only a reform of the operatic repertory, but also a reform in some essentials of representation which are sadly neglected now. Let the spirit grow and the management of the Metropolitan Opera House will soon perceive that appropriate, correct and worthy stage decoration and stage management will also make appect. As for the repertury, it will be found then that it can be extended backward beyond the present line of historical demarcation as well as into the region of newest achieve ment. Perhaps Mozart and Gluck will come to their own again. Appreciation of Wagner does not shut out such a possibility, but invites it. Thoughts of a Mozart cycle have already flitted through the active mind of Mr. Grau, and if they should take form and substance within a year or two there would be no occasion for special wender. should we not have a series of special representations of "Le Nozze di Figaro," "Don Glovanni,"
"Die Zaubertlöte" and "La Clemenza di Tito"! Properly edited, sanged, sung and acted, these masterpleces would prove attractive, and do wonders in the way of educating and steadying public taste. But they would have to be prepared with even greater care than is now bestowed upon the Wagnerian dramas and such monstrous absurdities at are now committed in the sporadic performances of "Don Giovanni. Is next Wednesday's audience. by the way, to be treated to the picture of the wicked Don's thousand and three Spanish victims descending from heaven to point his way thither after his death? Who changed them into angels, anyway?

About as many people as the room would hold heard the twelfth Sunday concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, and the enthustasm was boundless. As asual, double measure was the rule, a circumstance made noteworthy by the fact that the programme, more interesting than usual, showed a plentiful lack of the hackneyed things dear to the hearts of the Sunday night audiences. M. Plançon, though among the singers, did not sing a sclo, but joined his voice